

BRITISH CAPTURE LINE OF FRENCHES

Dislodge Germans From Important Positions East of Ypres Canal.

FRENCH RECUP LOSS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 6.—Field Marshal Sir John French in the official press bureau today announced the capture of the British forces in Flanders. His men have taken trenches at several points and are successfully withstanding the German gas bombs.

The report is as follows:
"Since the last report there has been no change in the situation on our front. The fighting has mainly been confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the use of the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres."

"During this period the enemy expended eight mines at different points on our front, doing no damage to our trenches. On the other hand on June 30 we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle. On the evening of July 4, north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire and a platoon of our infantry advanced to complete the work of destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet and the machine found in the sap was destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned to our trenches practically intact, having completely succeeded in its mission."

"The German wireless report on July 5 claiming that they had repulsed the British attack on the Pilsken road was presumably intended to convey the German version of this affair. On the morning of July 6 the Germans attacked the barricade of the Ypres-Houlers railway after an artillery bombardment lasting two hours, but in a counter attack our troops immediately recaptured the positions."

"This morning, on our extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured about 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, taking enemy prisoners."

"The French on our left contributed to the success of this operation with the fire of their field guns and trench mortars."

FRENCH RETAKE GROUND

Drive Germans From Trenches Held Since June 27.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, July 6.—The official communiqué issued to-night by the Ministry of War was as follows:

"The British troops have repulsed several counter attacks directed against the trenches which they captured last night to the southwest of Pilsken. They captured eighty prisoners and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy."

"The Germans have again bombarded Arras, particularly the cathedral, which was shelled with incendiary bombs. Rheims also has been shelled."

"In the Argonne artillery combats continue without any infantry action. On the Heights of the Meuse, on which the British have been since the ravine, we have recaptured the line of trenches in which the Germans had succeeded in gaining a footing and maintained themselves since June 27. Our forces have now advanced beyond this line. The enemy, after subjecting us to a violent bombardment, withdrew to the southwest of the ravine, which was checked by the cross fire of our machine guns. The Germans were compelled to withdraw in disorder and suffered heavy losses in the process of their retreat. The British were subjected to an intermittent bombardment with shells of all calibers."

"In the Vosges renewed activity is reported on the part of the artillery of the French, which bombarded chiefly La Pothuère, Hignicourt, Hartmannswillerkopf and Thionville."

"The communiqué issued this afternoon was as follows:

"Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by our artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point with the southwest of Pilsken, on the east bank of the canal. There was a very spirited engagement around the railway station of Souvaux. The attack, however, remained in our hands in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy to take it."

"In the Argonne there was incessant fighting last night with bombs and hand grenades. Our artillery on several different occasions was successful in checking the attacks of the enemy. On the Heights of the Meuse the Germans attacked on two different occasions our positions on the south side of the ravine of Souvaux, which is to the east of the trench of Caumont. They were completely repulsed."

"In the vicinity of Le Pretre forest the enemy also assumed the offensive. Two attacks were made. One spread out by little from the western side of the forest as far as Epéhy-Haye, while the other was directed partly against that portion of the forest which is found to the west of Croix-les-Carmes. Both were checked by the fire of our artillery and our infantry, which inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy."

Allies' Losses at Arras Heavy.
PARIS, July 6.—Despatches from the western front say that the British and French losses during the recent fighting at Arras and La Bassée were frightful. The command alone is said to have lost 4,000 of its 4,200 men."

ROSENTHAL TRIED AS SPY.
Court-Martial Begun of Man Who Told of Passport Plot.

LONDON, July 6.—The trial by court-martial of Robert Rosenthal, accused of naval espionage, was begun in London today. Major-General Baron Chelmsford presiding. The hearing was in camera.

When Rosenthal was apprehended he was in possession of a passport issued by the American Ambassador at Berlin. It was said that he made a preliminary confession to the authorities in that he had been in the secret service department at Berlin and was in possession of a complete set of documents for making fraudulent American passports.

Few British Soldiers Lose Limbs.
LONDON, July 6.—Out of all the British troops wounded since the war began, only 1,000 have been necessary to amputate one or more limbs in 122 cases. These figures were announced in the House of Commons today by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, in reply to a question.

BRITISH LOSSES 14,000 IN GALLIPOLI LANDING

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in Official Report, Calls Crossing of Beach in Face of Murderous Fire Most Brilliant Feat of Arms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 6.—"It is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms was ever achieved by British soldiers," says Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton in his report of the landing effected at Tekki Burnu on April 23 in the face of a murderous fire like which the advancing troops down like corn before a scythe.

Two fusilier regiments, the Dubliners and the Munsters, with the Scottish Borders were almost annihilated by the Turkish rifle and machine gun fire, but the survivors, nothing daunted, dashed across the shrapnel swept beach and stormed three lines of the enemy's trenches.

The British losses in the period covered by Gen. Hamilton's despatch amount to about 14,000 killed, wounded and missing.

A shortage of ammunition prevented the Allies from gaining the hoped for success. "It is my firm conviction," says Gen. Hamilton, "that the reinforcements of men, artillery and munitions, which should have fallen, would have enabled the British to capture what would have been a very important position."

The King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Royal Marine Battalion of the Royal Naval Reserve Division succeeded in establishing themselves on the heights to the west of Tekki. Later in the day a large force of Turks was seen advancing from the town of Tekki and the British were obliged to retreat. From this time onward the small force was subjected to repeated attacks supported by field artillery, while owing to the configuration of the ground the guns of the supporting ships could render but little assistance.

"Throughout the afternoon and all through the night the Turks made assaults upon the British line, our troops repeatedly counter charging with fixed bayonets and driving the enemy off for the moment. But the Turks were very much our superiors in numbers and fresh troops soon had to take the place of the original force, only about half of the Scottish Borders remaining."

Whole Line Is Attacked.
"From 11 A. M. until 3 in the afternoon the enemy, reinforced to the strength of 20,000, attacked our whole line, being repulsed by a handsome counter attack, which was aided by the guns of the British fleet. Between 5 and 6 P. M. a third and more determined attack was made against the 'Tudor Brigade,' which held the ground during the entire night. During the night more attacks were made, but in spite of all efforts our troops held the line firm."

"The landing at Tekki Burnu was made by the First Royal Fusiliers, who were towed across from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M. in the face of a murderous fire. At about 5 A. M. the British landed on the beach, firing every gun they could bring to bear on the enemy. Thus, seconded, the fusiliers made good their landing with little loss. A battalion advanced and attacked the Turkish trenches on Hill 14, but were heavily counter attacked and were forced to give ground. Two more battalions followed them and by night the troops had established themselves in intrenched positions."

"The Collier River Clyde was run ashore at the landing beach immediately west of Hill 14, but was soon captured by the enemy. The landing was made without opposition, but the moment the first boat touched the sand the storm broke and a tornado of shells followed, causing heavy losses to the boats and crew. The British Fusiliers and the naval boat crews suffered exceedingly heavy losses while in the boats. The enemy's counter attack was very heavy, but none of the boats was able to get off again, all being absolutely destroyed by the Turkish fire on the beach."

Munsters Lead the Charge.
"The way was led by the Munster Fusiliers, but few reached the further side of the beach through the hail of bullets which poured forth from both sides and in front. As the sea was calm, a long line of men was mowed down as if by a scythe, but the remainder were not to be denied the victory before them. Covered by fire from the warships they broke through the entanglements and collected under the cliffs on either side of the beach. Here the companies rapidly reformed and set forth to storm the enemy's intrenchments. Several land mines were exploded by the Turks during the advance."

"The determination of our troops was in no way affected by the heavy losses. By 10 A. M. three lines of hostile trenches were in our hands and our hold on the beach was assured. At about 5.30 A. M. additional infantry forces had begun to disembark and two hours later a junction was effected with the troops who had landed on the beach from the implacable."

"The Australasians landed north of Gaba Tepe. Approaching the land in the silence of darkness they were close to the shore before the enemy stirred. Then about a battalion of Turks was seen running along the beach to intercept the landing. At Kum Kile under the guns of the British fleet the conduct of all ranks was most praiseworthy. Not a word was spoken. Every one remained quietly awaiting the enemy's attack, which was repulsed with many casualties. At the moment the boats touched the land the Australasians turned back. Like lightning they leaped ashore. The action of all was dauntless and bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught that the Turks made no attempt to stand, but fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australian infantry."

"Concurrent with the British landings, the French corps successfully disembarked. The action of all was dauntless and the French fleet remained ashore until the morning of April 26, when they reembarked with 500 prisoners."

"Major-General Pennington, the French commander, during the period covered by this despatch are: Killed, 177 officers and 1,900 men; wounded, 412 officers and 2,807 men; missing, 13 officers and 3,580 men."

"Throughout these events the navy has been father and mother to the army. There is no one who does not realize how much he owes to Admiral de Robeck, the warships of the French, and the destroyers, mine sweepers and picket boats. The action of all was dauntless and they took no thought of themselves, but risked everything to give the soldiers a fair run at the enemy."

"Major-General Pennington is the best chief of a general staff that I have ever seen. I will not put epithets upon him. I can say no more, certainly no less."

SINK BIG TRANSPORT.
Turks Report Loss of French Steamer in Dardanelles.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
CONSTANTINOPLE, via Berlin, July 6.—The official report of the Turkish army made public tonight tells of a victory for the Anglo-French invading army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, serious losses by the blowing up of supply stations and a French transport ship, a German submarine and a Turkish ship in the Dardanelles.

Main headquarters reports that on the Dardanelles front on Sunday a German U-boat torpedoed a large French transport steamer off Sedd-el-Bahr. The ship sank in three minutes.

In the northern group the enemy attempted on Saturday night, after lively rifle firing, to bring strong divisions forward against our right wing. The attempts were repulsed.

In the southern group our artillery blew up an ammunition supply station of the enemy, causing a fire and an explosion inflicting losses upon the men of the enemy.

In the region of Bussorah a troop of the Russian light cavalry was blown up by our troops and rifles and ammunition captured.

GERMANS WIN IN WEST.
Claim Repulse to Two Attacks and Capture of Munitions.

BERLIN, July 6.—The following official report was issued regarding operations on the western front:

In the western theatre—Two French attacks at Les Eparges were repulsed during the night.

The booty taken after our success in the Forest of Le Pretre has been increased by one field gun and three machine guns. Furthermore, a pioneer supply station, with a large amount of material, fell into our hands.

Our aviators attacked the aviation ground at Corieux, east of Epinal, and a French camp on the Breffort, to the east of Krust, in the Vosges.

AIR ATTACK ON GERMAN BAY.
British Planes Put to Flight, Berlin Statement Says.

BERLIN, July 6.—German positions in a German bay of the North Sea were attacked by British aeroplanes on the morning of July 4, according to an official statement issued yesterday. The attack failed by British soldiers than the storming of the Turkish trenches from the open boats immediately south of Tekki Burnu.

"As soon as the first boat touched the sand a hurricane of lead swept over the men. A battalion of Fusiliers literally hurled themselves on shore while the others were fired from right, left and centre. They straightaway commenced hacking their way through the wire entanglements. A long line of men was mowed down as if by a scythe, but the remainder were not to be denied the victory before them. Covered by fire from the warships they broke through the entanglements and collected under the cliffs on either side of the beach. Here the companies rapidly reformed and set forth to storm the enemy's intrenchments. Several land mines were exploded by the Turks during the advance."

Gustav Stickley's Reorganization Sale
of Craftsman Furniture at one-quarter to one-half reduction from regular prices at which it has been sold for more than 10 years.

The Craftsman Company with its new organization, greater facilities, new capital and increased production, will be able to make Furniture of CRAFTSMAN QUALITY better than ever before and at prices that cannot be equaled elsewhere.

CRAFTSMAN furniture is guaranteed by GUSTAV STICKLEY, The Craftsman, Designer, Maker and Retailer.

6 EAST 39th STREET

CZAR'S ARMIES TURN AND SMITE TEUTONS

Kill 2,000 and Capture as Many in Battle North of Wilkolo, Poland.

WARSAW DRIVE CHECKED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 6.—The Russians have administered a temporary check at the heights northwest of Wilkolo, east of Krasnik, they held up the advance, took 2,000 prisoners and killed 2,000. Since then they have held the lines between the Wieprz and the western branch of the Bug River, as well as in other sectors.

The announcement that 2,000 dead were found in front of the line indicates Teuton casualties of from 10,000 to 12,000, according to the military estimates, and it shows that the Grand Duke Nicholas must have succeeded in a flank movement which cut off the prisoners from the main body of the forces.

While the action may not seem important so far as the numbers captured or killed, it is a promise that the Russians are getting into a position to fight back and further that the morale of the troops had not been destroyed. Before the troops of the Austrians and Germans reach Warsaw or Brest Litovsk they will have much hard fighting to do.

This evening came this official statement from Petrograd:

Official Statement.
In the Shavl region (north Poland), west of the middle Niemen on the left bank of the Vistula there is no change. On the front between the Vistula and the western Bug more stubborn fighting has occurred on the evening of July 4, and on the following morning, between Umlinow and Byk-hawa.

The enemy's offensive advancing east of Krasnik was held up by the Russian flank attack on the heights northwest of Wilkolo, where the Russians captured more than 2,000 prisoners, including twenty-nine officers. Two thousand of the enemy's dead were found before the Russian front.

The fresh attempt of the enemy to advance between the Wieprz and the western Bug and also toward Krasnik on the 5th were successfully repulsed.

On the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester there was no fighting either Sunday or Monday morning.

Earlier statements received here today from Vienna and Berlin told of the steady progress of the Teutons toward Lublin, the key to Warsaw or Brest Litovsk. The Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and his men had passed Krasnik and the early night statement said:

"The Archduke Ferdinand's army is advancing successfully after breaking the Russian lines."

German Report.
From Berlin a little earlier came the word that the Russian line near Krasnik, a little to the north and east, had been broken in two, one part being driven eastward toward Brest Litovsk and the other north and west toward Warsaw, which was said to be "threatened" by the successful Austro-German troops.

Field Marshal Mackensen was said to be in hot pursuit, only a little south of Lublin, which was said to be "threatened" by the German advance. It spoke of the Russians sending their best troops against the invaders and noted the fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas was taking the big guns from the northern fortresses to use in the field. It was generally believed that if the Russians could ever bring these to bear upon the Teutons matters might be evened up a little.

GERMANS CLAIM GAIN.
Took Wood by Storm, Also 500 Russians, Says Berlin Report.

BERLIN, via London, July 6.—The following official report was issued today regarding operations on the eastern and southeastern fronts:

In the eastern theatre a strongly fortified wood to the east of Biadobol and west of the road between Suwalki and Kolbary was taken by storm early this morning. We took about 500 Russian prisoners. In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops is unchanged.

The attackers were sighted by a German airship at dawn off Terschelling, an island off the Netherlands. The force consisted of several hydroaeroplanes, torpedoes and a number of torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers.

One British hydroaeroplane, which seemed to be rising in the air was pursued by German aeroplanes, but escaped by flying over Dutch territory.

Italian Envoy to Leave Turkey.
BERLIN, July 6.—The Overseas News Agency announces today that the Italian consul at Constantinople is leaving Turkey and that it is expected that the Italian Ambassador will be recalled shortly. American representatives will look after the Italian interests.



FRENCHMEN CHEER AMERICAN FIGHTERS

Soldiers of Foreign Legion Furloughed to Add Glory to Paris's Fourth.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, July 6.—Paris was invaded Sunday evening by a band of joyous Americans—members of the Foreign Legion—who had been granted an extraordinary leave of absence for forty-eight hours in which to celebrate the Fourth of July. The men visited the various cafes, being recognized everywhere and enthusiastically cheered. Not a few of them had not been out of the trenches for nearly nine months.

The leave, granted as it was under such extraordinary circumstances, was in reality a compliment from the French Government to the American people as a whole. On June 28 a letter reached the Foreign Legion from the Foreign Legion as an adjunct to the Fourth of July celebration, and proposing that it might be possible by proper representation to induce the Ministry of War to grant the Americans in the Foreign Legion a forty-eight hours leave over the Fourth.

The Foreign Legion's correspondent was well aware how sparingly leaves have been granted on any account whatsoever, many officers having served through the war without a single day's vacation. The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

"A Paris!"
Nevertheless a petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

The short time given in which to make the arrangements also, it seemed, would act as a serious obstacle in securing a holiday for the Americans fighting under the French flag.

The petition was drawn up asking that the American volunteers be granted a forty-eight hours leave, and without any great confidence that it would be granted was presented to the War Department. It was signed by the correspondents of The Sun, The Times, The World, The American, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the United Press.

MUNITIONS LAW TO RULE BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR

British Employers Must Not Declare Lockouts Nor Workers Go on Strike Until Board of Trade Considers Case—Measure Has Wide Scope.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, June 26.—The text of the munitions of war bill, introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, was published today. The measure consists of three parts, comprising seventeen clauses, with two schedules.

Clause 1 enacts that the Board of Trade shall settle any dispute between employers and employees in default of agreement by the parties concerned, and the award will be binding on both. Failure to comply with the award will constitute an offence.

Clause 2 provides that an employer shall not declare a lockout and an employee shall not take part in a strike unless the difference has been reported to the Board of Trade and one month has elapsed, and the difference has not during that month been referred by the Board of Trade for settlement.

The differences to which Part I. of the bill applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture, repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the machines or tools required for that manufacture or repair.

Applies to Other Disputes.
It also applies to disputes in any other work of any description if the King by proclamation declares that in his opinion it is expedient in the national interest. It is not necessary that a strike or lockout should be in existence for the act to be applied.

Part II. of the bill deals with controlled establishments. If the Minister of Munitions considers it expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war that any establishment in which munitions work is carried on should be subject to the special provisions as to limitation of employers' profits and control of the work in that establishment, he may make an order declaring that establishment to be a controlled establishment.

When the order is made the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Any excess of the net profits of the controlled establishment over the amount divisible under this act, as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(2) Any proposal for any change in the rate of wages of employees in the establishment shall be submitted to the Minister, and not be made without his consent. If the Minister so directs, or if the Minister's consent is withheld, the firm proposing the change may refer the matter to one of three arbitrators nominated in schedule 1, and the consent of the tribunal, if given, shall have the same effect as the consent of the Minister.

Restriction Illegal.
(3) Any rule, practice or custom not having the force of law which tends to restrict production or employment shall be suspended in the establishment, and if any person induces or encourages any employer or person employed to comply, or continue to comply, with such a rule, practice or custom, that person shall be guilty of an offence under this act. If any question arises on this point it is to be referred to the Board of Trade, who may either determine it themselves or refer it to an arbitration tribunal, whose decision shall be conclusive.

(4) The owner of the establishment shall be deemed to have entered into an undertaking to carry out the provisions in schedule 2.

(5) All persons employed shall comply with regulations made applicable to the establishment with respect to the general ordering of the work in order of efficiency.

(6) The owners must comply with any reasonable requirements of the Minister as to information or otherwise.

Parts of works where munitions